The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,493.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. ARA, 1,765 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th April 1876, at 6 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	April. 29	Leaves Tuticorin	May. 8
„ Ratnagherry	30	„ Colombo	8
„ Vingorla	30	„ Negapatam	11
„ Goa	30	„ Pondicherry	12
„ Carwar	May 1	„ Madras	13
„ Mangalore	2	„ Masulipatam	15
„ Cannanore	3	„ Coconada	16
„ Tellicherry	4	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Calicut	4	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Beypore	6	„ Gopalpore	18
„ Cochin	7	„ Point Palmyras	20
„ Alleppey	8	Arrives CALCUTTA	21

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on their return to Bombay from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pantiannak, Aleheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to be forwarded by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands Steam Navigation Company's vessels.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMMERAH.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 803 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander Row, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th April 1876, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	April. 28	Leaves BUSREH	May. 17
„ Kurrachee	4	„ Fao	17
„ Gwader	8	„ Bushire	19
„ Jask	11	„ Linga	21
„ Bunder	11	„ Bunder Abbas	23
„ Linga	12	„ Muscat	28
„ Bushire	14	„ Kurrachee	30
„ Fao	18	Arrives BOMBAY	June 2
Arrives BUSREH	16		

N.B.—No Cargo is received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 5 P.M.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 803 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander Row, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th April 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 978 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander C. H. Pearse, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st May 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 14th, *of each month.* on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Genoa	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Naples	26	22	6	
Leghorn	26	22	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Malta	50	34	14	
Alexandria	50	34	14	
Port Said	50	34	14	
Suez	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 12 years—Half Fare.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE APPLY TO THE AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—

Leaving GENOA on the 1st of	April, 1876.
„ GENOA on the 15th of	April, 1876.
„ BOMBAY on the 1st of	May, 1876.
„ BOMBAY on the 15th of	May, 1876.
„ GENOA on the 1st of	June, 1876.
„ GENOA on the 15th of	June, 1876.
„ BOMBAY on the 1st of	July, 1876.
„ BOMBAY on the 15th of	July, 1876.
„ GENOA on the 1st of	August, 1876.
„ GENOA on the 15th of	August, 1876.
„ BOMBAY on the 1st of	September, 1876.
„ BOMBAY on the 15th of	September, 1876.
„ GENOA on the 1st of	October, 1876.

The 15th January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 1st and 15th of every month, and from Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, alternately.

The Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class Saloon accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Purser on board.

The hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For further information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 2ND MAY,

TRENTHAM HALL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH MAY,

BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 26 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

(To leave 1st May.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the poop and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th November 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May. 1876.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.
KASHGUR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	15th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	1932	450	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay 30th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY the 1st May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TENASSERIM, Captain A. H. Johnson (2,850 Tons each, 400 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chalan upon, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 28th April 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay 14th April 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 29th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship SUMATRA, 2,489 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain J. C. Atmond, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

3, Rampart Row, 24th April 1876. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Following or other Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MINERVA,	3,124,	400,	on 10th May 1876.

A Passenger Steamer on 25th June 1876.

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0 0	£35 0 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0 0	£25 10 0	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0 0	£24 0 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0 0	£13 0 0	£6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAMER GALATEA, Captain Baker, from London.—This Steamer having this day been reported at the Custom-House, CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES, present BILLS of LADING, and PAY FREIGHT at the Office of the Undersigned, without whose endorsement no Cargo will be delivered. Consignees are further requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Sassoon Dock in which the steamer is now berthed. No claim whatsoever, will be admitted, unless passed by the Captain prior to the departure of the vessel.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Steamer Galatea.

Bombay, 25th April 1876.

A FREE PASSAGE will be GRANTED to a MEDICAL MAN of HIGH STANDING who would act as SURGEON for the VOYAGE on a steamer sailing for Liverpool almost immediately.

Immediate application should be made to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 25th April 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STONEHENGE'S BRITISH RURAL SPORTS, comprising Shooting, Hunting, Coursing, Fishing, Hawking, Racing, Boating, &c., &c., with all Rural Games and Amusements 12th edn. *Profusely Illustrated*, Rs. 15.

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MERCANTILE DIRECTORY of the WORLD, *reduced* to Rs. 25.

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GRADY on the HINDU LAW of INHERITANCE. Rs. 15.

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BALFOUR'S CYCLOPÆDIA of INDIA and of Eastern and Southern Asia, Commercial, Industrial and Scientific. 5 vols. Rs. 80.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MEDICAL HINTS for the DISTRICTS. Rs. 3.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

POCKET PENAL, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE and POLICE CODES. Rs. 4.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

HINTS on the STUDY of ENGLISH for INDIAN STUDENTS. Rs. 3.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ROAD in INDIA; Hints How to obtain Sport; by H. S. Thomas, M. C. S., Rs. 5.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

FULLERTON'S FAMILY MEDICAL GUIDE. Rs. 7-8.

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BROUGHTON'S CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE. Rs 23-8.

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WEBSTER'S COMPLETE UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY. *Half bound Russia.* Rs. 30.

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URE'S DICTIONARY of ARTS, MANUFACTURES and MINES. 3 Vols, 2,100 engravings, *seventh edition*, 1875. Rs. 66-4.

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CHEAP RAILWAY NOVELS in great variety.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

TOD'S RAJASTHAN—a fine copy of the Original edition, now available, 2 vols. *Half Russia.* Rs. 200.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SIR WILLIAM JONES' WORKS, 3 vols. Quarto, 1799. *Half bound Russia.* Rs. 30.

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BENGAL LAW REPORTS, complete set, 15 vols. *Half law calf.* Rs. 435.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

HINDU LAW CASES—with Notes, by Wm. Colebrooke, Esq., C. S. Rs. 5-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,

APOLLO STREET,

ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 28TH APRIL.

The Performance will commence with the amusing Farce entitled—

WANTED A YOUNG LADY.

To conclude with

LINDA-DI-CHAMOUNI;

OR

THE BLIGHTED FLOWER!

DURING THE BURLESQUE.

Song and Dance ("I Wouldn't like to Tell") ..... Miss Flora Ford.

Song ("Ever of Thee") ..... Miss Minnie Williams.

Irish Jig, Hornpipe and Fling ..... By the Sisters Ford.

Song ("Darling Mignionette") ..... Miss Marian Ford.

AVELING'S SWAN" SONG.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class ..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

HUGHES AND NEPHEW'S LINE TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

PASSAGE—

THE favourite Steamship CELLA, 1,636 Tons Register, will sail for LIVERPOOL about the end of May. She has good accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Shipping Agents, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424		17th May.	
EUROPA	2277	494	22d April.	29th April.	14th June.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2372	488	17th June.	24th June.	19th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

First Class	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Rs. 500	Suez. Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876

WANTED,

A SURGEON and STEWARDESS for the Steamer JAVA, leaving Kurrachee for London on the 8th May, 1876.

Apply immediately to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

British India Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

LOST, a CERTIFICATE for One Share in the MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Registered No. 1,192 in the name of the Undersigned. All persons are hereby CAUTIONED against PURCHASING the same or otherwise dealing therewith.

DHURRUMSEY JEEVA,

Bombay, 26th April 1876. Vadachee Gadee.

FREE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CERTIFICATES of FULLY PAID UP SHARES of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, each of Rs. 4-0 will be given by the Undersigned, on and after the 11th day of May, 1876 at the Office of the Company, IN EXCHANGE for the RECEIPTS for PAYMENT of the FIRST and SECOND CALLS on the Shares of this Company, amounting together to Rs 40 per Share paid.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be FINALLY CLOSED on the 13th May 1876.

J. GORDON,

Liquidator.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th April 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WARDHA VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with fresh instructions from Government, the WARDHA VALLEY STATE RAILWAY will not be CLOSED on SUNDAY, the Fourteenth of May next, as advertised, by my notice dated the 26th instant, but will be kept OPEN for TRAFFIC until after the 3rd of June next, and up to that date all notices as to local and through booking and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic over the Wardha Valley State Railway will remain in force.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

None are genuine without the name of J. & J. CASH.

CASH'S FRILLING.

THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WEARDROBES.

SOLD BY DRAPERS EVERYWHERE.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PULVERMACHER'S

GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual:—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice. Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis,
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
Lumbago.	Gout.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THERMOMETERS OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

Polished Boxwood, 8	to 12 inch	Rs. 1 8	to Rs. 6 8
Japanned Tin, 8 to 14 inch	.....	„ 2 8	to „ 3 4
Ivory, Pocket, in Morocco Cases	..		„ 5 0
Pedestal, with Glass Shade, 6 to 8 inch	.....	„ 8 0	to „ 10 0

SELF REGISTERING.

Max. and Min. in one Instrument.

Boxwood Scale in Metal Frame	Rs. 8 0
Porcelain do. do.	„ 20 0

Max. and Min. in separate Instruments.

Boxwood in Mahogany case, Alpine Club pattern	Rs. 20 0
Do. Morocco do. neat pocket size	„ 20 0
Porcelain and Bronze in Mahogany case, Livingston's Pattern	„ 34 0
Minimum on Oak or Boxwood	Rs. 4 and „ 6 0
Maximum do. do.	„ 7 and „ 9 0

Also,

Wet and Dry Bulb and various other Thermometers for scientific purposes.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, by a GENTLEMAN BOARD and LODGING in a respectable European Family. Terms moderate. Address "X. L." Office of this Paper.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT SALESMAN. Those only who had experience need apply. Address "A.B." Office of this Paper.

FORT—GOOD ACCOMMODATION for FOUR BOARDERS. Rs 60 per mensem. Address "A. Z." to the Office of this Paper.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,

OF FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE.

	Cash Prices.
SPECTACLES in best blued-steel frames ..... per pair	Rs. 6 0
Do. Cataract do. ..... „	9 0 to 16 0
EYE-GLASSES, single, in tortoiseshell frames, each	3 8
Do. double gilt-steel spring folders in tortoiseshell or gilt-steel frames, per pair	7 0

The above may be had in Gold frames at varying prices.

EYE-GLASSES, *ordinary*, with roughed rim and hole for cord ..... each	1 8
Silk Cord for ditto. ..... per yard	0 4

Mofussil constituents when ordering Spectacles or Eye-Glasses should state whether they are required for "*long*" or "*short*" sight, and send a specimen of *small printed matter*, noting the distance from the eyes at which it can be most distinctly read.

EYE PRESERVERS with Coloured Eye Pieces,
Horse shoe shaped, Spoon-shaped, and plain Spectacle shaped.
GOGGLES and Eye Preservers with fine wire gauze sides for Railway travelling.

EYE SHADES and BATHS, READING LENSES, OPERA and FIELD GLASSES
A neat case supplied *free* with each pair of Spectacles and Eye Preservers.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WALKER & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have FOR SALE a splendid assortment of the following Goods:—

OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

PICTURES Mounted and Framed to order in every style.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

IMITATION and REAL GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of LOCKETS, CHAINS, BROOCHES, &c.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS—Silk Netts, Grass Cloth, Burmese Silks, Grenadines, &c.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIARWOOD PIPES and SMOKERS' REQUISITES; HATS, SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, &c.

SEWING MACHINES of VARIOUS MAKERS.

AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.

WALKER & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

BADHAM & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Lock Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Sealing Linen Bags, all Sizes	5 to 6 0
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8	Cash Bags	6 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	3½ 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	2-8 to 12 8	Courier Do	4-6 to 12 8
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Air Pillows	5 0	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 to 4 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8	Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to 2 8		Pitch Baskets fitted 16 to 22	9 8
White do.	4 8	Blankets	each 10 8	Air Pillows	5 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0	Travelling do	1 8
English Cambric do.	4 0	Rugs or Quilts	5 8	English Feather do.	2 8
Best Shirts, Linen Bosom, &c.	8 0	Waterproof Coats		Do. Horse Hair do.	7 8
Silk and Wool do.	8 8	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls	from 22 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8
Spun Silk	11 0	Portmantuns or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Cork Mattresses	19 8
Gents' Under Vests	to 6 0	Jewel	2 0	Cotton	15 0
Bathing Dresses	to 6 0	Solid Leather do	4 0	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8
Gents' Under Pants	4-8 to 6 0	Extra Large do	7 5 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0
Silk Suspenders	2 8	Black Ride Bags	11 8	Ladies' Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
Gents' Cotton do.	2 8	Extra large do	24 0	42-Inch White Jaconet	4 8
Warm do. Socks, do.	1 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Linen Faced Collars	6 12
Ladies' Do.	15 8	Ladies' Hand Bags	7 8	Linen Cuffs	doz. 6 0
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	9 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	1 8
Ladies' Do.	White Cotton 13 8	Ring	11 4	Warm Gloves	1 8
Hose do.	Heather Merino do.	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Mitts	1 8
Children's do.	White Cotton	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Mufflers	2 12
Hose do.	from doz. 6 8 to 12 8	Ladies' Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Pins, Scarf	1 0
Heather Merino do.	6-8 to 13 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Scarf or Knot	1-8 to 3 0
Ladies' Suit and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 10 0			Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0
				Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12
				Gents' Slippers	2 8
				Ladies' Shoes	2 12
				China Bath Slippers	1 0

	Rs. a.
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
Pocket Filters	2 12
Air Tight Uniform cases	23 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts per bottle	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do.	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs	
Pocket Knives	2 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 1
Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Bird Root Pipes, in Cases	3 to 5 0
Tobacco Pouches	3 8
Champagne Taps	2 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Shaving do. Stick	1 8
Lloyd's Encyclopedia	1 8
Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Pearsant Ficrilne	1 8
Overland Chairs, best Beach	6 to 12 8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	3 8

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,

BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

ASQUITH & CO. invite the attention of HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS to their *Large Stock* of the above, all of the Best London Manufacture, Light, Strong, and Durable.

	Inches.	Price.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	27	25 0
	30	28 0
	33	31 0
	36	34 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	30	35 0
	33	38 0
	36	43 0
TRAYS to fit the above	33	3 8
	36	50 0
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division	36	55 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS—To fit under seat, wide and flat. Best Brown Leather, fitted with Shirt Case, &c. A very useful article	20	22 0
	22	24 0
	24	26 0
THE SAME MAKE AS ABOVE—Covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, and finished with best Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hard wear	22	28 0
	24	31 0
	26	34 0
	30	41 0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24	45 0
	26	51 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges. Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass, Buckles, and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	100 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	20	30 0
	22	35 0
	24	40 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above. Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description	22	40 0
	24	45 0
BLACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks		12 8
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		4 12
		5 12
COURIER BAGS—Black Moroco Leather Shoulder Strap passing round Bag for greater security		6 12
		7 12

	Inches.	Price
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, Strap passing round bottom for extra security		8 8
		9 8
		11 8
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12 8
THE SANDRINGHAM DRESSING BAG—Fitted with every article necessary for the Traveller. The dressing and writing materials are separately arranged in a most convenient manner, leaving a large space available for Kit		350 0
AIR TIGHT CASES—Suitable for Uniform, made of best Japanned Black Tin. Strong Locks and Handles, most useful for Travellers	24	26 0
	26	28 0
	28

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 27TH APRIL 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market seems to be going from bad to worse, yesterday's advices being most depressed in tone. Spot prices are nominally unchanged except for a decline of 1/16d. in American, but in arrivals quotations are reduced ¼d. per lb. and even at that there are no buyers.

The imports are again excessive, and to-morrow's weekly figures will probably show an addition of something like 75,000 bales to the Liverpool stock which already stands at a level likely to preclude any hope of an immediate improvement in prices. Decidedly adverse news respecting the American Crop now being planted might induce buyers to enter the market freely, but as the position now stands it is evident there is no apprehension in that quarter, and with enormous supplies continually being pressed for sale, the trade have no inducement to buy more than their immediate wants.

As we have pointed out frequently of late, the American quotations will be about the best guides to Crop prospects, and that they still continue favorable may be inferred from the fact of the quotation for Mid. Uplands in New York yesterday having declined ⅛c. per lb.

The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1876	1875	1874
Five days	19,000	15,000	22,000
Total since 1st Sept..... ...	3,906,000	3,297,000	3,561,000

From Manchester Piece Goods are reported dull and declining, nor can we look for much else with the adverse tendency of Exchange all over the East and the consequent bar to business which this creates.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered. Consols yesterday were quoted at 95¾, a further advance of ¼d. ; Bar Silver is still quoted at 53½d. per oz.

We learn by wire from Calcutta that the Bank of Bengal have reduced their rates of discount one per cent, and partially owing to this, but mainly to the continued scarcity of bills, we have had continued weakness to day in STERLING EXCHANGE. Rates are fully 1/16d. lower than yesterday, and to all appearance we are likely to see a still lower level before the close of the Mail. The Banks are willing buyers but most unwilling sellers and this looks like being a normal position now up to the end of the season. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 8 15-16d.	"
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 8 15-16 to 1-9d	"

On Calcutta demand drafts still stand at 1/16 premium and of 60 days' sight there are buyers at 98.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER the demand is very strong, but owing to the absence of sellers, there has not been much business done. In Fours we hear of transactions for short forward delivery at Rs. 101, although ready the quotation is but 100¾. We quote Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼ ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 103.

SHARES are steady but there is no business doing to speak of and few fluctuations in values. Banks, Land, and Press Companies are unchanged, and in Spinning and Weaving the only movements are an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Great Easterns and Morarjees. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s are again Rs. 15 per share higher.

COTTON—The adverse character of the Home news, combined with comparatively large stocks here, has rendered the dealers more anxious than ever to effect sales, and we quote a decline of fully Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. This fall has induced rather more liberal buying, and we hear of considerable purchases of Ginned Broach at Rs. 183 to Rs 185, Dholleras at Rs. 161, Wudwan at Rs. 159 to Rs. 160 and Mowa at Rs.| 168 to Rs. 170 per candy half-pressed. Of Omrawuttee purchases are reported of Good Fair at Rs. 168 full pressed, but this description may now be considered as virtually at an end. The receipts yesterday were 5,716 bales, making 48,600 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS by steamer while still fairly active, are not quite so strong as yesterday, and while consignees still hold out for £2 5 reletes to a small extent have been done at £2 3·9 per ton. By Iron ships £2 1·3 is the current rate and for Woodenr vessels £2 15 nominal, but there are almost no shippers via Cape now who will accept other than the highest class of Iron ships for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are as dull as ever and the tendency of prices is downwards, although importers still show little disposition to give way.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nom'l. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	8 p.ct	Agra Bank	56
25,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	8 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New...	701
40,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Bank of Madras	1,900
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	8 p.ct	Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank	300
45,000	40	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India & do. and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	118
40,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

00	1,250	all	50 p.ct	Alexandra Spinning	1,100
500	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,50
300	1,000	all		Bhowanipur M. & P. Co.	1,350
000	1,000	all	50 p.ct	Bombay United	1,085
400	250	150	10	Bro ch Mills	160
900	1,000	750		Colaba Spinning	725
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.ct	Dhurumsey Spning	835
1,500	1,250	all	50 p.ct	Fleming S., Co.	930
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.ct	Great Eastern	1,140
2,500	500	all		Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	240
700	1,000	all	60 p.ct	Hindustan S. W. Co.	985
1,000	1,000	all	65 p.ct	Jewraj Balloo Mills	990
	500	all		Khandesh Spinning	500
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	170
	500	750		Madras U. Spinning	1,050xd
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit	1,180
1,050	1,000	all	100 p.ct	Morarjee Spinning	1,185
4,000	1,000	all	40 p.ct	Oriental	775
900	1,250	all		Prince of Wales Spinning	760
1,500	1,000	all		Sasoon S. W. Co.	895
1st	1,000	1,000	200 p.ct	Soonderdas Spinning	825
604	1,000	1st	125 p.ct	Do. do. 1/4 share.	305

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.ct	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.ct	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	740
100	500	all	15 p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	1,000		Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
1250	48,000	12,000	125 p.ct	Apollo Press Co.....	3,100
175	1,000	all		Bellary	730
150	500	all	65 p.ct	Berar Company (New)	505
1,000	250	all	45 p.ct	Indian Press Co.	260
600	250	all	60 p.ct	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
600	1,000	all	75 p.ct	Carwar Co	900
250	250	all		Coconada Press Co	15
500	1,250	all	700 p.ct	Colaba Press Co.	3,150
500	200	all	Nil	Dho lera P. & G. Co.....	200
250	1,000	all	180 p.ct	East India Press Co.....	825
15	5,000	all	60 p.ct	Fort Press Co	1,500
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.ct	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 p.ct	French Press Co.....	425
1,150	400	1,400	100 p.ct	Imperial Press Co.....	410
		350	45 p.ct	Mofussil Press & Gin ning Co.....	335
600	2,000	5,000		Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,125
120		1,500	350 p.ct	Nusserwanjee Press ...	700
200	50	22,750		Sassoon's Press Co.....	560
400	500	750	45 p.ct	Scinde Press Co.....	480
1,000	1,000	750		Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,025
120	650	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600xd
660	1,000	..	125 p.c	Volkart's United Press Co.	75

* Per share, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	2,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,095
1,000	1,000	all	...	Poree Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	2,000	1,000	30 p.a.	Meagon Land	575
4,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	21s 6d	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
£20	10s 1d	4 do.	Do. New 4 p.ct Shares.....	198
£20	6s 7d	do.	Ditto	73
£20	2s 1d	do.	Ditto	33
£10	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
£15	12s 6d	do.	Do. New Shares.....	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

5,000	19,800	1800	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,840
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	60
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.....	700
500	500	300	30 p.c.	Building & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	200
5,150	200	100	8 p. ct	Malabar Company, Ld ..	70
2,000	100	all	10	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	31
1,000	50	all	20 p.c	Treacher & Co.....	400
1,000	250	all	40 p.c	Vegas Patent Slip	82

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. S. PHILOMEL, 961 tons, Captain Garforth, sailed yesterday for Seychelles.

THE s. s. BORROWDALE, 999 tons, Captain W. Davies, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. BERGEN, 923 tons, Captain P. Bue, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Newcastle (March 26th), with a cargo of 1,305 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE ANNIE LOWRAY 752 tons, Captain B. Gales, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Kurrachee (April 22nd), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE s. s. ZANTE, 1,022, tons, Captain T. Fox, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Liverpool (March 30th), calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. SCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Starratt, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Coast and Gulf ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. Walton, Col. G. Willes, one private of 26th Regt. N. I., and one hundred and forty-three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain H. Frank, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Two Misses Gordons, Mr. J. Bell, Mr. J. Lloyd and servant, Mr. M. Nadon and two servants, Lieut. Grant and two servants, one apothecary, one hundred and sixty adults, twenty-seven children, and twenty infants.

WRECK OF THE S.S. ORESTES.—Referring to the wreck of the Orestes reported in our last issue it has been positively proved, that the Gindrah Reef, upon which she was stranded, is one mile or thereabouts further to shore than is marked on the Admiralty Chart. Though we do not venture to assert, that, had the Court, which suspended Captain Coppin's certificate for 6 months, been aware of above facts they would have acquitted him of all blame, still it is but fair to assume that the sentence, lenient as it seemed at the time would have been still more so, as the error which has been discovered cannot fail to remove at least the greater portion of the blame which has fallen upon him We trust the proper authorities will lose no time in publishing the error in the Admiralty Charts, and we shall be glad indeed if this paragraph should meet the eye of any Ship-Master coming to or passing our Port and induce him to avoid the danger and not place too much reliance on his Chart.—*Thomson Mitchell's Circular*, 19th Apri.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
26	Zante (s)	Fox	Liverpool, Mar 30.
	Bergen	Bue.....	Newcastle, Mar 20.
	Annie Lowray	Gales	Kurrachee, Apr 22.
27	Scotra (s)	Starratt.....	Calcutta, Apr 1.
	Akola (s)	Frank	Kurrachee, Apr 24.
	Marlborough	Sampson	London, Dec 4.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
27	Glenhaven	Forshawe ...	Havre.
	H M S Philomel.....	Garforth	Seychelles.
	Borrowdale(s).....	Davies	Antwerp.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Sumatra, to Australia.
Steamer Glenavle, to London.
Steamer Scotsman, to Liverpool.
Steamer Deccan, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Virginia Schillizi, to Liverpool, and Hull.
Barque Annie Lowray to New York.
Schooner Algofar, to Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVAL.
23 White Star .....Funnell .....Liverpool, Dec 9.

April. DEPARTURES.
22 Tenedos (s) ....
Mashtoban (s)..... ....
Curlew(s)..... ....
Bengal ....

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVAL.
23 Meiram (s)..... ..... Pondicherry and Galle.
24 Africa (s)..... ..... Calcutta and N. Ports.
Cathay (s) .... Calcutta
Chamelon .... Sunderland.
Barbada(s)..... ..... Rangoon.
25 Ethen Allen .... Point de Galle.
Khiva (s)..... ..... Southampton.

April. DEPARTURES.
22 Her Majesty .... London, via Coast.
Henry Miller .... Coast.
23 Jubilee..... ..... Coast
Meiram (s) .... Calcutta.
24 Ava (s) .... Calcutta.
Kingdom of Saxony. .... Northern Ports.
Africa (s) .... Bombay.
Cathay (s) .... Galle Aden and Suez.
25 Mary Shepherd .... London, via Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zoal s—4 packages hardware, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Zampa s—7 packages glassware Rhenish Veerjee ; 12 packages glassware and 8 packages earthenware, Ebram Peermahamed ; 5 packages glassware Soomar Veera ; 450 bundles nail rod iron Lalljee Oomersey.
Strathleven s—106 boxes tin plates, Abdoolally Sumsoodin ; 4 cases hardware, Lookmanjee Ebramjee ; 124 bars iron, Lalljee Oomersey.
Trentham Hall —287 bundles sheet iron, Damodar Purshee ; 37 cases iron safes, John S Elmore and Co ; 60 cases ale, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Tuscany s—46 boxes clay pipes, Goolamally Sarafally.

FROM LONDON.

Galatea s—8 cases drugs and 1 dram cod liver oil, Merwanjee and Co.
Earl King s—5 packages sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Batavia s—50 cases claret, J Neuberg.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—10 boxes brandy and 405 boxes claret, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia,—100 bales rags, Churandass Chutoorbhoo ; 112 bales cotton, Haralall Chimaram ; 100 bales rags, Nathoo Soonderjee ; 86 bales cotton, Khimjee Mooljee ; 127 bales myrabolams, Jamsetjee Pestonjee ; 23 bales rags and 80 bales cotton, Sharjee Narsonjee and Co.
P Fredrick—503 bales cotton, Kilick Nixon and Co ; 689 packages shawnuts, Lalladhur Pursotum ; 100 bales cotton, F Skinner and Co.
Centurion—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Cawasji H. Mitchell and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Khorsan—101 ps. bones W Watson and Co.
Zampa s—500 bags wheat, Koopa and Co.
Zoal s—1,500 bales cotton waste Mooljee Goculdass ; 5,4 bales cotton, Vurjiwandass Madhowjee ; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 107 bales cotton, Rocondhoy Dava ; 774 sacks coir yarn, Samjee Padamsee.
Strathleven s—35 bales cotton, Rovsee Amerchund ; 47 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 2 bales cotton, B an. Ashley and Co ; 166 bales cotton, Thakersey Khetsey 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 170 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaradjee ; 87 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 68 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 20 bales cotton, Pestonjee Rezonjee ; 100 bales cotton, Remington and Co ; 98 bales cotton, Mocrajee Bhudaee ; 100 bales cotton, Mohunjee Purmanund ; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Isgraj and Co
Tuscany s—700 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow ; 250 bales cotton W and A Gr ham and Co.
Trentham Hall s—30 bales hemp, Rhimjee Mooljee ; 500 bales cotton, Benn. Ashley and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 270 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 83 bales cotton, Mahamed Allana ; 100 bales cotton, Cowerjee Mowjee ; 16 bales wool, Nensee Megjee.
Bonditea s—3,200 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 63 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.
Philosopher—4 0 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.
Virginia Schillize s—10,000 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Autocrat s—71 cases hingda, Ebram Hassum ; 29 bales hides, Sallaymomed Goolamhoosen.
Blenheim s—4 bales skins, W Nicol and Co ; 4 cases and 11 pieces more teeth, Abdoola and Co ; 160 cwts coir yarn, Thakersey Khetsey and Co ; 42 cases oilbanum, Datoobhoy Doss ; 50 bags turmeric and 30 bags nuxvomi a, Antoobawanjee.
Glengyle s—101 casks cast r oil, J A Shephar'

FOR HULL.

Windsor—3,600 packs linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

St George—6,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Berteaux—5,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Androm s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BERRERENHAVEN.

Walsh Castle—300 bales cotton, B Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Deccan s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Valiant—500 bales cotton Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cosmopolitan s—1,000 bags ground nuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi s—5 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manukjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Asia s—100 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—69 bags fennel seed, 6 bags seed and 2 cases peacock feathers, Nurindass Pookerbhoy ; 33 cases sharkfins and 3 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 67 cases sharkfins and 3 cases fishmaws, Dadrabhoy Khakey ; 27 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosen Parpia ; 26 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosen Jomahamed ; 4 cases fishmaws and 20 cases sharkfins, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee ; 65 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 30 bales twist, Cursetjee Romanjee and Co ; 28 bales twist, The New Dharumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Co ; 48 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund ; 75 bales twist, Cursetjee Rezonjee and Co ; 98 bales cotton Hajee Adu Esmail and Co ; 61 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 20 cases sharkfins, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee ; 30 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosen John Mahomed ; 88 pieces E teeth, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 26 cases sharkfins, Cursum Rhimjee ; 4 packages shawls, 5 packages hearn ole, Cassum Rhimjee ; 80 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 8 packages opium, Hurrall Hawoopall ; 29 cases opium, Ludhabhoy Chuttoor ; 80 bales cotton, Dewchund Amrootlall ; 45 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—13 chests opium, Hasmuntram Hardewdass ; 5 chests opium, Guneshdass Sobhagmull.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

2156 Deccan (s), Gadry—P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

998 Autocrat (s), White—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1308 Blenheim (s), Bovey.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1971 Aldergrove, Fullerton—M. Nusserwanjee.
1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—Gaddum & Co.
1855 Erasmus, Clarke—Pelly & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Robertson—Edward Bates & Co.
1118 Helen Scott, Parsons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1400 Kheroanee, Chapman—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1039 Khorasan, Connell—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1820 Northbrook Pierce—Killick Nixon & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1059 Phillacian, Evans—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1490 Prince Fredrick, Clague—Ewart, Latham & Co.
916 Spartan (s), Cooper—Finlay, Muir & Co.
610 Thistle, Delaney—E. Bates & Co.
1502 Turkish Empire, Adamson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1097 Zampa (s), Lawson—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

866 Boadicia, Smith—N. Manockjee & Co.
1788 Strathleven (s), Paterson—W Nicol & Co.
1084 Tuscany (s), Harbord—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1855 Trentham Hall (s), Stewart—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1021 Zoal (s), Price—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND HULL.

2321 Virginia Schillizi (s), Anderson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR DUNKERQUE.

1128 River Nith, Fisher—Knoop & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

998 Volmer (s), Hanson—Volkart Brothers.

FOR ABERDEEN.

1047 Dinapore, Vexley—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1299 Bargany, Wood—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1022 Berteaux, Davis—Farnham & Co.
1207 Lady Lisgar, Hughes.
1153 Serincapatam, Carrey—Wallace & Co.
792 St. Andrew, Dick.
898 St. George, Hall.
1443 Windsor, Reaumes—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE

1320 A. S. Davis, Floyd—Farnham & Co.
1276 Benedictine, Woodhall—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1288 Bulwark, Seaton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1332 Phineas Pemberton, Nicholls—Farnham & Co.
1572 Valiant, Durham—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1540 Zambesi (s), Symonds—Malta, 1st May.

FOR GENOA.

1391 Batavia (s), Crocco—C. Grandona.

FOR MARSEILLES.

996 Cossett (s), Whittaker—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1617 Cosmopolitan (s), Hitcham.

FOR FALMOUTH.

861 [illegible]dale, Rice—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
230 [illegible] Ware, Batchelor.

FOR BREMERHEAVEN.

626 [illegible] Castle, Barnes—The Captain.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

84 Algofar, Maundy.

FOR ANTWERP.

753 Adolphe Lowray, Gardner—Wallace & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1201 Asia (s), [illegible]—B. I. S. N. Co.
304 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1203 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1406 Sussetta (s), Ahmed—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR DUNEDIN.

984 St. Bernard, Tallock—Wallace & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1671 Teheran (s), Johnson—Malta, 1st May.
1671 Thibet (s), Eastlake—P. & O. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

707 Konia (s), Morrison—Rasa bin C[illegible]
549 Pachumba (s), Rose—B. I. S. N. C[illegible]

NOT FIXED

1164 Alnine, Dodds—Finlay, Muir & Co.
815 Akola (s), Frank—B. I. S. N. Co.
1299 British Armor, Hutchinson—R. Stewart & Co.
1400 Britannia, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.
1427 Broadalbane, Cowell.
998 Bergen (s), Bue.
1196 Carrick, Taylor—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
909 Chingtoo, Baikil.
1961 Coconada (s), Morris—B. I. S. N. Co.
1200 Cape Comorin, Haswell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1457 Erins Star, McNee.
101 Ellen Bates, Thornton—Edward Bates & Co.
1366 Glengyle (s), Kayll—Finlay, Muir & Co.
2002 Galatea (s), Baker—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
879 Jona, Kilgour—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1695 Mospadar, Whitmore—Knoop & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1948 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.
1156 Monte Moro (s), Irvine—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
899 Marlborough, Sampson.
831 Ottawa (s), Thompson—Finlay Muir & Co.
1498 Stornaway, Storr—W Nicol & Co.
1149 Sulina, Starkey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1265 Syra Morena, Kennedy—W. Nicol & Co.
1240 Scentre (s), Starratt—B. I. S. N. Co.
1150 Winona, Brew—Farnham & Co.
1226 William McGilvery, Nichols.
1022 Zante (s), Fox—Ritchie, Steuart Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS

1195 Fultay Mobarack, Nacoda.
611 Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Inglis—M. Nusserwanjee.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Esa bin Califa.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 8, Foote.
Diamond (s). Rosenquet.
538 Kwanotune (s) 6, Towell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Rifleman (s) 6, Clayton.

HIGH COURT.—28TH APRIL.

Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

Summary Suit.

216-76—Jeffreson and Payne—Roopjee and others vs Mahomed Hajielle and oth rs.
14-74—Pestonjee K—Purshotum Mooljee vs Valloo Dhamjee —Rimington H and L—Part heard.
648-75—Shamrao Pandooranga—Rao Bhadoor Madon S vs Mungesh Ruchoonath and another—P Kavasjee.
46-76—Yadjee and Savani—Hurnath Waggs vs Zeekria Ayub and another.
188-74—Mr Fletcher—Bhicaji widow vs The Secretary of State—Mr. Hearn.
170-75—Prescott and Winter—Dayabhoy Tribovandass vs Hajrabai widow—Mr Fletcher.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

For Judgement.

145-75—Molji and Bomonji—Sorabjee Jairamgir vs Suntoosgir Jeiramgir—Mr Fletcher.
151-73—Mr Fletcher—Muddonjee Jairamgir and others vs Gopaldass Purshotum, on the ground of Mulhe and others.
676-73—Jefferson and Payne—Noor Mahamed Hajee Essaji and others vs Salay Mahomed—Hajee and others—Macfarlane Pollock.

For further directions and Costs.

583-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Muzunbhai Dayabha vs Noeser bin Abdool—Fazul Mooljee and Bomonjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 26.

Kelly, Captain, Bengal 3rd Buffs, to appear before a Medl Board, from Cawnpore.
Hebeyer, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Panwell.
Beauchamp, Lieut Col. Madras Infantry, from furlough to England.
Warby, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 27.

Kay, Captain, Bombay 5th Regt, on furlough to Deolalee.
Porter, Surg, Bengal Medl Est, from Umballa, to Lahore.
Cook, Lieut, Bengal 63rd Regt, from leave, to Jhansee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 26th April 1876

With the sanction of Govt the following articles are added to the scale of Bazar appliances publ hed in G OC No 174, 22nd ultimo :—

Dicamali, one pound per cent per half year.
Cocum Tel, half a pound per cent per half year.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
19th Regt N I—Lt H E Penton, Offg Qr Mr 11th N I, to be 1st Wing Subn.
25th Regt N I—Surg Parakh, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surg Heffernan, proceeded on medical certificate to Europe.
Cavalry Instructions—Major Whitaker reappointed Instructor in Sind during the absence of Major Fulton, or until further orders.
Major H F Robertson and G Waddington respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Colls and Dist Mag, Surat, on the afternoon of the 11th inst.
Major H F Sillock and Capt H F Codrington respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Nasik, on the 11th inst.
Major G C Wadlington and Captain Pringle respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of First Asst Colr and Mag First Class, Dharwar, on the 12th inst, in the forenoon.
Surgn E Colson and Surgn Maj G S E Rose respectively delivered over and received charge of the Satara Dist Jail on the 11th inst, in the forenoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours of closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.), by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

Monday	7 P.M. May 1	Monday	7 P.M. May 15
"	" 8	"	" 22

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TWEMLOW—April 24th, at Kolapore, the wife of Captain E. D'O. Twemlow, R. E., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GALL—April 15th, at Lucknow, the wife of J. Gall, Esq., Canning College, of a daughter.

DEATH.

THACKER—April 15th, at St. Thomas's Parsonage, Hissar, Amy Farquhar, youngest daughter of Mr. W. H. Thacker, aged 16 years and 7 months.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1876.

For the amusement of our readers we quote in another column from the *Pioneer* a Khelat newsletter written evidently by a more than ordinarily vicious partisan of Punjabee officials. It appears that the Bombay men have always mismanaged the Sind Frontier, and that, with the exception of John Jacob, who is charitably allowed to have been not wholly without talent, they may be set down as a poor set of creatures, some of them indeed half-witted, and all animated by one feeling, that of intense and spiteful jealousy of the successful Punjabees. We presume that an instance of the success with which the Punjabees have managed the affairs of their own Frontier is the present rising in arms of the Afreedees. For a quarter of a century the profound policy of the Punjab Government has been not only to let the Afreedees do as they liked in the Khyber Pass, which is beyond the limits of British territory, but to remain masters of the Kohat Pass, through which runs the principal road of our own territory beyond the Indus, from Dehra Ghazee Khan to Peshawur. Just to the north of Kohat the Afreedee territory projects within our line of Frontier, and includes the Pass from Kohat to Fort Mackeson ; and it has been the Punjabee practice to subsidize the mountaineers in order to keep them on their good behaviour and persuade them to let the Pass remain open for British traffic. Sir Charles Napier gave them a severe lesson in 1853, when they had become refractory and taken to making raids on British territory ; but the usual course adopted has been to blockade the Pass whenever the Afreedees interrupted traffic, and to prevent them from coming out of their own fastnesses for any purpose whatever till they agreed to open the Pass once more. A few weeks ago the *Pioneer* announced, with the comical self-complacency befitting a semi-official paper, that this policy had been again successfully practised, and that the Afreedees had gone down on their marrowbones before the powerful British Government and promised to be hereafter as civil and peaceable as Major Sandeman's Murrees. Not only, however, as it turns out, was this announcement premature, but the Kohat Afreedees have now induced their brethren as far north as the Khyber to join with them in raids on British territory up to within a few miles of the gates of Peshawur. The consequence is that we have now a not insignificant force of infantry and artillery out on service against these marauders, and trying to bring them to reason by the old barbarous measures of scientific shell-practice and wholesale destruction of crops. Would it not be found less expensive in the end to India, and less cruel to the Afreedees themselves, to subjugate these tribes and place the control of the Passes in the hands of British troops ? At present, the result of the mode of treatment pursued towards the Afreedees does not strike one as remarkably br

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIA TARIFF ACT.

LONDON, 27TH APRIL.

In answer to a question of Sir George Balfour in the House of Commons last night, Lord George Hamilton said that Lord Northbrook's despatch of November last to the Secretary of State for India, concerning the India ariff Act had just been received. The Marquis of Salisbury's rejoinder was under consideration, and as soon as it was made the papers would be laid before the House.

HERR DELBRUCK'S RESIGNATION.

BERLIN, 26TH APRIL.

At to-day's sitting of the Reichstag, Prince Bismarck denied that Herr Delbruck's resignation was owing to his opposition to the scheme for transferring the German Railways to the Empire, but to ill health.

LONDON, 26TH APRIL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed very dull. Sales depressed.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 9/16d

Pieces Goods—The Manchester Market has been dull. Prices barely supported.

Bar Silver..... 53¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 95⅝d.

Arrivals.—Halley, Lalla, Stephenson and Palm.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 27TH APRIL, 9·50 A.M.

Mail Steamer Cathay, from Calcutta, arrived.

THE subscriptions to the Stoliczka Memorial Fund now amount to £200, we notice, and this money is to be expended in a bust and a portrait of this distinguished naturalist.

ALLUDING to the introduction of a "Spelling Bee" in Madras, the *Mail* says:—"It is pleasing to note that the social prejudices of the more enlightened Hindus are in some directions giving way. A large gathering took place not long since at the house of a missionary. About 25 Hindus met the same number of Europeans, and a pleasant evening was passed. Among other amusements there was a 'Spelling Bee,' in which the Hindus decidedly distinguished themselves."

Vanity Fair says that the Russian Government some months since ordered in England and America an extraordinary supply of three million of cartridges, to be delivered at the rate of a million a month. This supply was in addition to that provided by the Government establishments in the ordinary course of manufacture. We understand that the whole of the order has now been completed, and that the cartridges are at present in the hands of the Russian War Office ready for immediate use.

THE *Madras Athenæum* states that the Government have appointed a committee to frame a Bill for regulating Native Religious endowments in the Madras Presidency, with a view to prevent misappropriation of the proceeds of such endowments. Sir W. Robinson, K.C.S.I., has been appointed President of the Committee and he is associated in the work with the Advocate General and several native gentlemen. The subject is a very important one, and if the work of the Committee be properly performed, the result must be conducive to the protection of a good deal of property which, it is believed, is now being frittered away.

YESTERDAY we quoted the decision of the Lords of the Admiralty in the case of the Alberta and Mistletoe, by which the Prince Leiningen is exonerated from blame on the ground that when on board he "is frequently and unavoidably in attendance on Her Majesty," and the Staff Captain is censured instead. *Vanity Fair* says:—"We understand that Captain Welch has declined to receive the reprimand which was directed by the Secretary of the Admiralty to be administered to him with reference to the collision between the Alberta and the Mistletoe. In this Captain Welch is right, for the officer responsible for the collision was the one in command of the Alberta, namely, Prince Leiningen with whom the Admiralty do not of course dare to meddle.

IT is always well to hear words of wisdom from abroad with regard to Bombay affairs, but it is not so pleasant to have to listen to words of folly—for which latter reason it tries our patience to listen to the *Pioneer's* prating about Dr. Wilson's library. The *Pioneer* thinks that the University ought to be presented with the Library by the Bombay Government; that Rs. 5,000 would effect the purchase; and that if some Native Chief does not purchase the Library, "there are many semindars, sowkars, and money-making men of sorts who could if they would at once shame and gratify the slow-moving [illegible] would follow further than the sowcar would We should be such a thing

[illegible]ch lately arrived account of the [illegible]well, Veterinary [illegible]d, has gone down [illegible]up-country. The [illegible]oker, the Govern- [illegible]alcutta, goes to forty stallions for [illegible]t are trying the [illegible]e competition being [illegible]irst class stamp of [illegible]r price there than [illegible]market the rates are [illegible]he different continen- [illegible]mplated, we believe, [illegible]d stallions over the [illegible]-breeding operations. [illegible]branded, but Govern- [illegible]he produce, but will

[illegible]ies is likely (says a [illegible]ving out of the Indian [illegible]Wales's return, not the [illegible]n visionary expectations [illegible]sult of petitions and [illegible]ore his Royal Highness [illegible]o secret that some of the [illegible]heir value, were given [illegible]favours to come; and al- [illegible]princes appointing agents [illegible]ressure to bear upon the [illegible]he portals of Marlborough [illegible]with his well-known tact, [illegible]show these worthies the [illegible]ning street; but the dis- [illegible]uld thus be created in India [illegible]for regret that the presents [illegible]omething like equivalent to [illegible]eceived, and might cause an [illegible]from the favourable impres- [illegible]the Heir Apparent among [illegible]ty.

[illegible] correspondent of the *Times* [illegible] Wednesday evening (April 5) [illegible]s held at San Francisco in [illegible] Chinese immigrants. About [illegible]ns attended in Union Hall and the [illegible]n front, where auxiliarly meetings were held. Governor Irvin, of California, presided in the hall. Resolutions were adopted declaring the evils flowing from Chinese immigration, and urging that, as local measures of relief are exhausted, the only course remaining is to appeal to the treaty-making Power, declaring that a delegation should be sent to Washington to present the question to the Government, urging immediate action. Several leading Californians spoke, counselling moderation and conservative action and the policy of granting full protection to the Chinese now in the country, and earnestly deprecating violent proceedings. The meeting was orderly, but ample police preparations had been made to prevent any riotous outbreak. A cordon of police was drawn round the Chinese quarters of the city, its inhabitants, under the advice of their leaders, remaining there. Much alarm had been excited among the Chinese population, and extensive purchases of weapons had been made by them in view of the anticipated trouble; but the city remained quiet all night.

WE learn from the City news of the *Times* that Messrs. J. C. Sillar and Co., of 21, Mincing-lane, have just published an elaborate table of tea statistics, showing the import, delivery, and stock for the last 40 years, or since the abolition of the East India Company's monopoly. This table is valuable as giving the statistics of each description of tea, whereas the Government returns published by the Board of Trade only give the total quantities imported and delivered. On reference to the table it will be observed that the quantity taken for consumption in this country has rarely, if ever, fallen off. Thus, in 1836, the quantity upon which duty was paid was less than 39,000,000lb. In 1846 it amounted to nearly 48,000,000lb. In 1856 it was 63,000 000lb., (the duty having been reduced from 2s. 2½d. to 1s. 9d.). In 1866 it amounted to no less than 102,000,000lb., the duty being only 6d. per lb., and last year it had reached 145,000,000lb. The export of tea from ports in England, on the other hand, has fluctuated considerably. Thus, in 1836 it was 4,100,000lb.; in 1846, only 3 457,000lb.; in 1856, 6,241 000lb. (or nearly 9,000 000lb. smaller than the previous year). In 1866 it was 30,245,000lb. and last year 33,200.000lb., having been as high as 44.000,000lb. in 1871. This falling off is accounted for by the direct shipments by steamers from China to Russia through the Suez Canal. For example, upwards of 10,000,000lb. went from China last year to Russia and the Continent, chiefly *via* the Suez Canal to Odessa, but one vessel, with about 500,000lb., went to the Baltic. The table shows the deliveries of Japan teas to have fallen off from 2,400,000lb. In 1865 to barely 500,000lb. last year, while the consumption of Indian tea has increased from 3,000,000lb. in 1865 to upwards of 23,000,000lb. last year. The table also gives a short outline of the principal events connected with China and the trade generally up to the end of last year.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* makes the following remarks on the new Viceroy:—"Lord Lytton has inherited one peculiarity from his illustrious father, which found some expression in his opening speech in the Calcutta Council Chamber, and might possibly give rise to unfavourable comment. The late Lord Lytton was not content with his splendid literary success; he was not satisfied with the consciousness that he had raised himself to an elevated and lasting place in English literature. He wanted sympathy. He liked to dilate on his toil and sacrifices; burning the midnight oil, and disregarding his health in order to educate the world in the Real and Ideal, the Beautiful and True,—as if a successful author did not always take his chief pleasure in writing books which brought him money and fame; as if money and fame were not sufficient reverse for any amount of personal sacrifices. Every one remembers the bitter chaff with which Thackeray assailed the Baronet in the Yellowplush papers. Lord Lytton was Sir Edward Bulwer in those days, and it was the humour of Thackeray to address him as Baronet or Bar'net. The author of Pelham had written a bad play; the critics had cut it up; and the ill-starred dramatist talked of his bad health and personal sacrifices, and the absence of sympathy in his efforts to improve and elevate the English stage. Thackeray was unmerciful; he carried the chaff out of the pale of propriety. I hope that nothing our new Viceroy may say for the future, will provoke a similar onslaught, and trust we shall hear nothing more of the sacrifices which His Excellency has made in order to become Viceroy of India. There are other men in the world, possibly of equal capacity, who would make still greater sacrifices and say nothing about them, in order to fill the grandest throne in Asia; nor must he, any more than his celebrated father, expect much sympathy from the public or the press. If His Excellency's administration recommends itself to public opinion, it will receive its due meed of praise; if it is obnoxious to common sense, it will share the fate of his father's drama."

THE Calcutta *Statesman*:—Unless some change takes place in the character of our rule, and the Government shows more sincerity in dealing with the people, more deference to public opinion, and more sympathy with the grievances that exist under its rule the alienation of all loyal feeling from it will become complete. No Englishman desires to see a weak popularity hunting rule set up in the country. We despise such Government. We desire above all things a strong, sincere, single-minded Government that has nothing to conceal from the public, no arts of popularity to practise upon it, no cowardly fear of it, but real sympathy with it, and prompt readiness to listen to its representations with candour and respect. It is simply intolerable that a great country and a highly-cultured community, should be ruled in the most despotic manner by two or three obstinate and narrow intellects that regard their power not as a trust, but as a vested right; or, what is still worse, by a ruler who does not know what sincerity or single-mindedness means, but seems to believe in a *régime* of sugar plums and lolly pops. Ask for municipal reform, and you get a menagerie. The tone of the Indian Government is bad. It is simply set upon accomplishing its own will, and resents all questioning of its course, as savouring of impertinence. Were all interests in the country, or even the majority of them, contented and flourishing, there might be more or less readiness to acquiesce in such a rule; but with every interest in the country in distress, and with discontent universal, the unwisdom of alienating public sympathies in this way is too obvious to need enforcement. The Government should draw near to the people. An honest official organ speaking the truth to us all from the heart, would be welcomed by every one; but a mere Governmental advocate and apologist, that has but the one object of praising what the Government does, or concealing from the public mind its real thoughts, and the true character of its measures, can only aggravate matters, and drive what should be loyal criticism into stern and bitter opposition. The demoralizing rule which we have seen in Calcutta in the last six months, leaves a heavy responsibility on the shoulders of the men who have been its administrators.

THE *Englishman* severely censures the Duke of Argyle for speaking in the House of Lords of the press of India as a "licentious press," and offers the following explanation of the reasons why the press of India denounced the mistakes Lord Northbrook made:—"Four years ago, when the late Viceroy assumed office, he found the press of India in a paroxysm of loyalty. A terrible catastrophe had happened, which united all races and all sections of the community in a common sorrow. Native and English journalists joined to strengthen the hands of the man who came to fill a post which lay under the shadow of so terrible a calamity; and the fact that Lord Northbrook's reputation was known to be essentially a second-rate one in England, seemed to us and to others a good reason for doing our best to support him in the difficulties which lay before him here. Lord Northbrook mistook the feelings which thus secured to him the help and kindly opinions of journalists throughout India. He thought he had to deal with a subservient press, and he took a course which a generous nature would not, under such circumstances, have pursued. Mistakes happened, and the press was forbearing. Legislative checks, which had grown into a part of the constitution of the country under the Crown, were disregarded; and the public censure was stood down to civil remonstrance. The late Viceroy mistook loyalty for subserviency, and his outlook mildness of expression for weakness of resolve. He tried the forbearance of the press till it broke down, and he calculated upon its courtesy to a stranger till it became a duty to speak to him in the words of undisguised truth. Before he had been two years in office, the native press, which had welcomed him with a cordiality which it had never given to a previous Governor-General, was bubbling over with dissatisfaction. Before his third year had passed, the discontent had deepened into disaffection; and the Viceroy found his remedy in the suppression of the pre-existing mechanism by which native discontent reached English ears. It was a simple remedy. But it has done more to break the accord between native and European public opinion in this country, than the Baroda blunder, the Hairdabad scandal, and all the other miserable episodes of the late Viceroyalty."

TOUCHING the death of the Rajah of Putiala, a correspondent writes from the Punjab to the *Indian Daily News*, Calcutta:—"All I have, the little I have, to tell you about this event is from native sources, and must, therefore, be taken for what it is worth. None the less, I am induced to believe, from a pretty long experience, that native reports are often necessary to supplement the as little reliable information furnished by Government officials. The Rajah was out shooting over ground he had been warned by holy and wise men not to trespass on, when he was struck [illegible]y or paralysis, the rifle dropped from his hand, and before many hours he had ceased to breathe. But, sir," continued my informant, "he drank day and night not only pure brandy, but even stronger native drinks, and it was in his fate to die young, for the priests said so. Land which was dedicated to God given by his ancestors to the *gurus*, and which the donors had always respected, was turned into a hunting-ground by the late Rajah, who drank there and shot there in spite of all warnings. And he drank so, more than ten sahibs! Perhaps the *tamasha* of receiving the Shah-in-Shah and honors paid him by the Sircar caused him, by pride, to drink more than usual. Who knows? But it was a true saying of the priests that the Rajah sahib would not live. More doubtful, because the tendency is to flatter, is the report that great abuses have crept of late into the government of the Puttiala State, and that the people would most gladly be brought under our rule. Anything for change, the chance of something turning up, element in the native character which will welcome a Russian invasion some of these odd days, to the upsetting of all our profound calculations. I have heard that the intemperance of the Rajah was systematically encouraged by a class of court rogues who exist, and thrive on the rottenness of an administration. That he, an otherwise fine dispositioned and likeable young prince, did drink to excess is matter of public talk, and the question remains to be answered whether, under the threat of our displeasure, and his removal, if necessary, from power, we might not have saved from an untimely death the son of our good friend and ally in the mutiny and insurrection of 1857."

WRITING on the day before the Cambridge and Oxford boat race, the day the mail left, a correspondent at Putney says:—"The rowing of the scratch crew against Cambridge this morning has dissipated the notion that the race will be such a hollow beating for Oxford as has been supposed, although the odds on Cambridge have not been reduced. Oxford were out first, and paddled down to the Aqueduct mid stream, resting two or three times to avoid collision with the numerous boats that crowded the river, their occupants hugging the Surrey shore to get a closer view of the crew than was consistent with the safety of the latter. They started from a boat hanging on to one of the buttresses of the ungainly structure, Moss setting 36 by the orders of the coach they steered a good course, getting the best of the flood tide, which had about two hours and a half more to run, and rowing better than yesterday or the day before. Their bow passed the upper side of the Bishop's Creek in exactly 1 min. 34 sec. from the start; they increased the number of strokes to 37 as they worked along the Willows to the half-mile post, and dropped again to 36 as they rounded the Point at Craven; the Grass Wharf found them at the same rate, and they easied just between here and Walden's. After a short rest, in which the admonitory words of the coach showed that he was not satisfied with every one of them, they paddled on again to above Hammersmith, not exhibiting racing speed, and finally eased off the Doves, just below the tail of Chiswick Eyot. Here they turned, and with several easies paddled down the Surrey side of Barn Elms Reach home, finishing the work of the day. Cambridge had a trial with a good scratch crew stroked by Goldie; both went to the Aqueduct together, the scratch taking the Middlesex station and having a 'flying' start, while the others were moored, their stern held by a waterman in a skiff; they took a stroke and a half, or about a length and a few feet leading of Cambrigde, and at once commenced to pile on the pace at 38 to the minute so much so that they had added a quarter of a length to their lead at the Star and Garter, and half a length at Simmonds's. They passed the boat-houses half a clear length ahead, and Cambridge in that position reached the Creek in half a second less time than the others, rowing at 38. They gradually drew on the scratch at the Point, and beat them about three lengths lower down than did the Oxford crew yesterday. Cambridge then paddled on to Chiswick, and in the return had some spurts against the tide with the scratch from Hammersmith to the Soap Works and the Point to the boat-houses, the crew beating the scratch each time."

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Two cart-drivers, named Sutwa Govind and Ragoo Hurree, were yesterday fined respectively Rs. 3 and Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing their bullocks on the Kalbadevie Road on the day previous.

ACCIDENT.—Saddoo Nagoo, a carpenter, whilst engaged at work on the 3rd storey of a house at Nagdevie cross-lane on Wednesday last, accidentally lost his balance and fell off and sustained some serious injuries. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Frano Marie, a seaman of the British ship Lady Lisgar, was yesterday sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

TESTING GUNS.—The firing that was heard at Malabar Point Battery on Wednesday evening was some experimental practice being carried on by Captain Day's Battery under Colonel Bond's orders, testing some 7-pounder B. L. R. guns which had given way somewhat during the practice of last season. They stood he test remarkably well.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A hack buggy driver, named Dhondee Bapoo, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for rash and negligent driving on the day previous at the Grant Road and thereby injuring Mucca Sorab. Rs. 10 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to complainant, the injured man, as compensation.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Mahomedan woman named Jamabee. Deceased was about 30 years of age. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 17th April 1876 was Rs. 23,38,214, add silver received during the week Rs. 18,31,990. The sum of Rs. 10,00,000 in specie was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 40,68,204. There is in addition 21,77,706 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—A Goanese, named Minguel Francis, a noted character for house-breaking and theft, was yesterday committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of house-breaking by night and committing theft in a building used for the custody of property in respect of certain books, the property of the Mazagon Library in charge of Mr. DeSilva, the librarian, alleged to have been committed by the prisoner on the night of the 20th instant.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 25th April, was 493, being 30 less than in the preceding week, 45 more than the total of the week ending 26th April 1875, and 117 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week, 280 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The deaths from small-pox were 132, or 35 less than last week, against 12 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average of 41 in the preceding five years. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 38·32.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo residing at Chinch Bunder 4th lane, named Nuthoo Passia, reported to the police that he had left his daughter, a child about two-and-a-half years old, in the verandah of his house and went to a neighbouring shop to purchase some oil, during which time he noticed a Mahomedan lad standing close by the child but on the complainant returning to the child after purchasing the oil he found missing from the person of the child a gold neck ornament valued Rs. 100. Enquiries by the police are in progress, but the Mahomedan boy suspected by the complainant to have stolen the property could nowhere be found.

MAHIM TANKEE WATER.—A correspondent writes to complain of *an intolerable nuisance* at Mahim. He says:—"From about the middle of February to the middle of June of each and every year it is usual to soak the *jowlees* or *kudgas* so as to befit them for weaving, but the owners or the gardeners whose property they are do not take proper care that from time to time the water is changed. When the water is kept for two or three days in the small reservoir, it becomes quite putrid and sends forth a most obnoxious and sickening smell. Such is now the case in several carts at Upper Mahim. This matter is worthy the attention of the Health Officer's Department. Old Mr. Finto, when he resided in Mahim, took the necessary precautions to prevent all this annoyance, but since he has taken his pension there does not seem to be any notice taken of the nuisance."

CAMP OF EXERCISE AT CHINCHWAD.—Sir Charles Staveley has evidently a Camp of Exercise for next cold season on the tapis, for Major Pottinger, Assistant Quartermaster General, has been, we learn, out at Chinchwad for the last few days surveying the country thereabout and will return to Poona to-day.—*Poona Observer*, April 27.

CAPTAIN STAPLETON.—We regret to hear of the said death of Captain Stapleton, late of the Royal Engineers, at Sattara. The deceased officer was an old Government servant and rose by dint of steady perseverance to the grade of Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department. His impaired health compelled him lately to apply for two years' furlough which was granted, but before he could avail himself of it, he was cut off from the scene of his labours.—*Id.*

ANOTHER WHOLESALE MURDERER.—Some days ago we mentioned that we had heard that a clue had been found to the discovery of the person who had murdered the Subedar of the Madras Army at Dhond, in the Bheemthurry Talooka of the Poona District, and we now learn that some most extraordinary disclosures have recently been made at Dhoolia, in Khandesh, by a man—a Ramoosee as we understand—who was arrested somewhere in that Province on a charge of murder; and that in the course of the investigation into this charge before the Magistrate he has confessed to having committed the almost incredible number of upwards of thirty murders and amongst others that of the Madras Subedar.' Permaloo, who is alleged to have been murdered at Dhond on the night of the 25th of March 1875. As our readers will remember, six persons were tried at the last Criminal Sessions at Poona, only a few days ago, on a charge of having murdered the Soobedar, but were acquitted by the Jury, with whose verdict the Session Judge, Mr. Newnham, agreed, and they were at once discharged from the dock. The reason for their acquittal was that the case for the prosecution entirely broke down in consequence of the whole of the witnesses produced against them having declared at the trial that they had made false statements before the committing Magistrate because they were tortured and were compelled by the threats of certain members of the Police force (whom they named) to do so. His Honor the Session Judge, on being moved by the Government Prosecutor, Mr. Venkatrao Ramchunder, at first refused to sanction the prosecution of these witnesses for perjury; but on a reconsideration of the matter, he afterwards forwarded the whole of the proceedings in the Dhond Murder Case to Mr. Norman, the District Magistrate of Poona, with an intimation that if in his (Mr. Norman's) opinion it would be better for the interests of justice, and be likely to elucidate the truth in this very mysterious affair, that the witnesses who had retracted their statements as made before committing Magistrate should be prosecuted, he would in that case be prepared to sanction their prosecution for perjury, as provided for in Section 468 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The matter now rests in the discretion of Mr. Norman, and we should hope that before he comes to any decision as to the prosecution of these witnesses, he will deem it necessary to make some enquiry as to the truth or otherwise of the story which is said to have been told by the man in Khandesh who is alleged to have confessed to committing this particular murder. There can, we should imagine, be no difficulty in the way of instituting such an enquiry, and should it turn out to be true that the man has actually made such a confession, it then follows that the witnesses at the trial which took place at the last Sessions may be innocent of perjury and the truth of their statements before the Session Court established. Had the six unfortunate men who were charged with the murder of the Soobedar been convicted of that crime, it would have been too late had their innocence been established the day after they were hanged. At all events, nothing further should be done in this case until the truth or falsehood of the story which comes to us from Khandesh has been established beyond all doubt and question.—*Deccan Herald.*

A NOVEL PROCEEDING.—A somewhat curious episode in the case of Mr. Downing, the young man from Norfolk who was recently committed for trial by the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona on a charge of forgery, has taken place, which is worthy of being prominently noticed, as it may possibly attract the attention of some one interested in ascertaining whether there may not be some flaw to be found in the procedure in this matter, and that it is not altogether *sheriata purmanee*. It appears that Mr. Downing was possessed of a somewhat valuable kit of clothes and requisites for the toilet, a revolver, &c., &c., which he had brought with him from England. This it would seem has been pounced upon in the following rather unusual manner by the Banian Bolakidass, the prosecutor in the forgery case, who has set up a claim to it under the *Law of Torts* as the same is alleged to apply to this country, though not to England. Acting under legal advice, Bolakidass whilst the forgery case was under investigation, and before the accused was committed to the High Court for trial, filed a civil suit against Mr. Downing in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate for the amount of the cheque which he alleges to be a forgery, and obtained an *awul juptee* order, or attachment, against the property in question, which was at once seized in the Furnakhana and taken out of the possession of the accused, who was also served in Court wh lst under duress, with a notice of the suit, which is set down for trial in the Civil Court of the Cantonment Magistrate on the 18th of May next, at a time when, it is perfectly well understood, the defendant will be utterly defenceless as a prisoner in the Bombay County Jail on a non-bailable charge. It is not, we understand, pretended that any of the property thus seized under warrant was purchased with the proceeds of the cheque alleged to be forged, but it is contended by the Banian's counsel, that the procedure resorted to in this case is "perfectly legal" under the *Law of Torts*, and it now only remains to be seen whether there may not be another Law of Re-Torts which may act as an antidote to this somewhat sharp practice. We are not in a position to maintain that what has been done has not been done entirely *en regle*, but we believe that we are correct in saying that there is no precedent in any of the Courts of this District for thus distraining the goods of a person underlying a criminal charge, in the case of a person being sentenced to pay a fine by a Criminal Court, the amount can at once be recovered, under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, by seizure and sale of the convict's property, wherever it may be found; but this is the first time in our experience that we have heard of such a seizure being made whilst a criminal charge was pending against an accused person. However, we all live and learn. If to be "perfectly legal" to seize property under such circumstances as the above, would it not be equally so to make the proprietors of the Napier Hotel disgorge the amount which was paid to them by Mr. Downing out of the proceeds of the cheque which he sold to Bolakidass, and which is the foundation of the charge against the accused? If this were to be done and there is ample time in which to try the experiment between this and the June Sessions of the High Court, there would be a chance of the unfortunate young man saving something out of the wreck of his property from the hands of the Philistines.—*Id.*

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Wednesday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 6 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and 1 death. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, 1 under treatment, no admissions, 1 discharged and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 9 under treatment, 1 admission, 2 discharges and 1 death.

The following Municipal small-pox hospitals there were yesterday at the Mandvi Bay 2. Arthur Road 2, and at Camatesepoora 3 patients under treatment. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 14, of whom 11 were Hindoos and 3 Mahomedans. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Fort, 1; Esplanade, 1; Market, 1; Mandvie, 4; Chuckla, 2; Comercarry, 2; Dhobie Talao, 1; Funnaswady, 1; and Camatesepoora, 1.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, the case of Mr. L. A. Blascheck was called on. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for Munsookbhoy Buggoobhoy, the opposing creditor; and Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, for the insolvent.

It will be remembered that this insolvency arose from the difficulty in which the insolvent was placed upon the reversal by the Appellate Court of a decree he had obtained in his favour against underwriters, who pleaded that the "Custom of Dholleras" exonerated them from payment. It was stated that the insolvent had returned from Europe to offer himself for examination and obtain his discharge. He was examined by Mr. Lang and his explanations were so satisfactory that that gentleman called no witnesses.

Mr. Mayhew in reply said that the opposition had completely broken down, and that the grounds upon which it was founded ought never to have been filed or urged in Court as they were not attempted to be supported by a single witness. He therefore asked for the insolvent's discharge and for the costs of the opposition to be borne by the opposing creditor.

His Lordship referred to the grounds of opposition and said they had not been proved. He also referred to the circumstances of the suit brought by the insolvent against the opposing creditor and the reversal of the decree in his favour upon appeal; and he said that the only question for consideration was the way in which the account had been closed in August 1875; and as to this he thought the insolvent's explanations quite sufficient to show that it was perfectly businesslike and just. There was then no reason why the insolvent should not obtain his discharge, and as the opposing creditor had failed to establish his grounds of opposition, he must pay the costs of the opposition.

The insolvent was accordingly discharged.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRTEENTH DAY, THURSDAY, 27TH APRIL.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

ANOTHER OFFSHOOT OF THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.

ABETMENT OF FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE.

The trial of Doolub Shamjee on a charge of abetment in fabricating false evidence, arising out of the late Ahmedabad Conspiracy Case, was resumed before His Lordship and the same common jury. Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, instructed by Mr. Kirtikur, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Mr. Bicknell, for the defence.

Mr. B. M. Wagle continued his address to the jury concluding it in about half an hour. He remarked that, if the jury were satisfied that the case for the prosecution was not established, he would produce no evidence; but if otherwise, he should call Sir Frank Souter and other witnesses.

Being told to call evidence, the learned counsel called,

Mr. W. Colello, senior chief warder of the Yerrowda Jail, was an inspector of police in Bombay in 1871-72. The evidence of this witness given before Mr. Justice Bayley in the Sessions of July 1872, when he was examined by the late Mr. Anstey for the prosecution, was here read to the jury; and witness stated that it was true and correct.

Ahmed Ali, inspector of police, said he was examined before his Lordship in the Sessions of July 1872. The evidence then given by him was interpreted to witness, and he said it was correctly recorded.

Mr. S. S. Smith, superintendent of the Yerrowda jail, remembered having had there a prisoner named Bhawa Nensey Bugorwalla, who died in jail on the 17th December, 1874. Witness was present when Bhawa made a dying declaration before Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, first class magistrate.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson objected to the deposition being admitted in evidence.

His Lordship was of opinion that what the man said when he was dying could not be received in evidence here; it would be admissible only when it related to the cause of death and where that cause was called in question. Bhawa was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment in the Ahmedabad Conspiracy case, and to seven years' in the Surat Conspiracy case.

Mr. Wagle submitted that the deposition was admissible under the Indian Evidence Act.

His Lordship was of opinion that it was not; and Mr. Wagle requested that a note might be taken to the effect that he had tendered that deposition, but that it was rejected as inadmissible.

His Lordship said that at present he would not receive it.

Mr. Smith was further examined and said the deposition was taken down in Gujarati, which he did not understand.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson said that, if the document was admitted, he should apply for leave to call evidence to prove that it was obtained by fraud; and in the first place, he asked that Mr. Smith might be ordered to produce Prema Dewoura, a prisoner in the Tanna jail.

After some further discussion, His Lordship thought it was but fair to the prisoner to admit the document; and it was therefore admitted and read to the jury. (It stated that the charges brought in the Ahmedabad Conspiracy case were true, and by implication that the present prosecution was unfounded.)

Mr. R. H. Vincent's evidence given in the Ahmedabad Conspiracy case was read to the jury.

Sir Frank Souter, O.S.I., remembered the prisoner being brought before him in July 1872. In consequence of a statement made to him, witness obtained a pardon for the prisoner. That was after the close of the Ahmedabad Conspiracy case. There was a warrant out against prisoner, and he was arrested in Cutch and bailed out to appear before witness in Bombay. The statement made by prisoner was taken down by witness in writing and produced at the trial in July 1872. No formal pardon on paper was ever given to prisoner.

Mr. Thakurdas Atmaram, solicitor, was next called and had the evidence he gave in July 1872 read to him. He stated it was true and correct.

Doongursey Narayen, a convict in the County Jail, who was sentenced at the last Criminal Sessions, said that the witness Girjashunker was never more ill in his service nor did he live in his house in 1871-72. In the trial of July, 1872, witness was examined and charged Doolub Shamjee with conspiracy. He had absconded from Bombay at that time and was arrested subsequently. Witness had nothing to do with the branding case and said he was wrongly convicted at the last Sessions.

Waljee Khimjee, a witness in the trial of July 1872, had his evidence interpreted to him and said it was true and correct.

The evidence given in that trial by Khan Bahadoor Acbar Ali, Budroodin Tej Mahomed, Currimkhan Sadookhan, Haroon Lutiff, Cooverjee Jaitha, and Ramnaryan Ramperaad was read to the jury *in extenso* and occupied much time.

Mr. B. M. Wagle then summed up the evidence to the jury at some length, contending that the case for the prosecution was not made out. He was sure the mass of contradictions contained in the voluminous evidence the jury must have raised a doubt in their minds; and he begged the jury to give prisoner the benefit of that doubt.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson said he had two more witnesses to call, who were expected to arrive from Tanna by the morning train. The Court adjourned until to-day (Friday,) and the jury were discharged with the usual caution.

THE B. W. G. "PROTOS."

WE have been requested by Mr. C. G. Baldock of Calcutta to publish the following letter:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As the importer and would-be vendor of the B. W. G. Protos, I shall be glad if you will allow me to contradict and correct seriatim the tissue of mistakes, published in the following small paragraph appearing in the Month's Sporting News of the last *Orienta Sporting Magazine*.

Extract from the *Oriental Sporting Magazine* for the month of April, page 147.

"The bay gelding Protos nine years old was sent up from Melbourne to Calcutta for sale not long ago. He must have run under another name during the greater part of his racing career in Australia, as we can find nothing about him in the Turf Registers till he ran as a six-year-old in 1873-74, and as an aged horse in the following year. This is the worst of buying Australian horses sent to India for sale. One never can tell what the horse has really done. A late instance of this is Lapdog, who was advertised for sale and sold under that name, his performances cited, &c., but not a word was said about his name having been changed to Exile, under which name he ran for two years. Protos is now old, but Australians go on running, and if a good, he is worth something on an Indian race course. He won the Australian Cup, 2½ miles, as a six-year-old, in a canter, carrying 7st. 5lbs., in 4m. 22s.; ran second, beaten easily by three lengths the next day, carrying 9st. 6lbs. the winner doing the two miles in 3m. 47s.; and ran second, beaten a length by Fitz-Yattendon, with 9st. 11lb., the winner doing the mile in 1m. 46s. An advertisement in the *Pioneer* says he ran second for the Melbourne Cup in 1874, but the Turf Register records him as being nowhere in that race. In the following year, carrying 9st. 9lbs., he was beaten four lengths by two horses who did the two miles in 3m. 44s."

Firstly.—The writer hastily concludes that Protos must have run under another name during the greater part of his racing career, as he (the writer) can find nothing about him in the Turf Register till he ran as a six-year-old in 1873-4.

This paragraph infers that I am only publishing the most favourable portion of the horse's history, and that, therefore, it is not to be relied on. The truth is, the horse never did run under another name, and his racing career commenced as a six-year-old, *vide* Victorian Turf Register, 1873-74.

Secondly.—The writer refers to my advertisement in the *Pioneer* where the horse is said to have run second for the Melbourne Cup in 1874, and says that the Turf Register records him as being nowhere in that race.

This is simply an unpardonable error. The Turf Register for 1874-75, on page 25, has a full description of the race for the Melbourne Cup for 1874, placing Haricot, 6st. 7lbs., first, Protos, 8st. 9 bs., second, and the Diver, 6st. 10lbs., third.

The writer states in the last paragraph, "in the following year, &c., he was beaten" by two horses.

This is also a mistake, but I am not able to prove it by book as the Racing Calender for the following year, viz., 1875-76, in the Turf Register is not yet published. This being the case, it would be interesting to know where the writer even pretends to have got his information.

I can think of no reason why this attack, "powerful from its appearing in what is considered the sporting authority of the country," should have been made against my horse. Perhaps the writer and the purchaser of Lap-dog are one and the same person. I know nothing of the latter horse—it may or may not have been sold under a misrepresentation. But considering that I and my brother have been dealing in the Indian market for the last sixteen years, it is not likely that I should deliberately be guilty of a misrepresentation. And it is to be regretted that the Editor of the *Oriental Sporting Magazine* is not more careful in testing his information before he lends his authority to a statement, which, *whether true or false*, is likely to result in direct pecuniary loss to a third person.—Yours, &c.,

C. G. BALDOCK.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE INDIAN RELIEF.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram from Simla, 25th April.

The Relief list shows the following movements:—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY—
A Brigade to England.
B " Umballa, Lucknow, and Meerut.
C " A Battery to Meean Meer.
F " Head Quarters and A Battery to Rawal Pindee; F Battery to Morar.

ROYAL ARTILLERY—
5th Brigade, 3rd Battery to Madras.
6th " 7th Battery to Darjeeling.
8th " D Battery to Nowgong.
11th " G Battery to Meean Meer.
13th " 7th Battery to Calcutta.

BRITISH CAVALRY—
16th Lancers to England.

BRITISH INFANTRY—
1st Foot to Jubbulpore and

THE FRENCH AND EGYPT.

(Pall Mall Gazette, April 7.)

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S answer to Mr. Gourley yesterday evening was given with studious care. The question was as to what measures the Government intended to adopt "to enable the Khedive to carry out the financial policy and suggestions indicated and contained in Mr. Cave's report." The answer was this:—"It does not lie with her Majesty's Government to initiate any financial policy for Egypt; and we have not before us any proposal for measures to assist the Khedive in carrying out the suggestions contained in Mr. Cave's report." This must be taken literally, as without doubt it was meant to be taken. It is not the business of the Government to *initiate* a financial policy; they cannot enter upon measures for assisting the Khedive to carry out Mr. Cave's suggestions till they receive proposals to do so, and these they have not received. The significance of the reply is clear enough; but it is too late—or too soon—to discuss it for any useful purpose. Whatever may have been done upon an initiative satisfactory to the English Government is superseded by what is being done upon an initiative adopted by the French Government. As our readers have been already informed, they have sanctioned, and are prepared by all means in their power to support, a scheme by which the floating-debt difficulty will be removed, and the whole debt of Egypt placed under the administration of a Commission nominated by themselves and the Italian Government. The terms upon which the Commissioners are to be appointed, the conditions which are to protect them in their functions, we published for the second time yesterday: and they are manifestly of as stringent a character as could well be hoped for, considering that the Khedive cannot quite surrender his independence.

The real importance of this Commission is not everywhere understood. In France there is no doubt about it; in England it is not unnaturally regarded with English eyes, unaccustomed to the spectacle of a Government actively interfering for the protection of the commercial and financial interests of the people over whom they rule. Take the question of the loan to be raised in France for the purpose of superseding the floating debt. The question is asked, is it likely that a new loan can be effected on any satisfactory terms at a time when seven per cent. Egyptian Bonds are not worth 60 in the market? Is it likely that it can be done upon no better guarantee than the services of a French and an Italian Commissioner, appointed to receive certain revenues for payment of interest and to distribute them? The answer is No—if the Commissioners are to be of the only sort possible to a British imagination, and of the sort which the *Times* supposes in this case: *i.e.* mere men of business, detached from all home support except such as the clamour of bondholders might supply on occasion. But that is an entirely erroneous view to take of this Egyptian Debt Commission. We have already said—and it is true—that to the decree establishing the Commission the French and Italian Government are parties. Its terms have been arranged in concert with the French Foreign Minister and the French Finance Minister; and have by them been revised and sanctioned. How the decree may be taken by a majority of minds here we do not pretend to say, nor is that the question. In France it will be understood without doubt that the Government is pledged to the duty of seeing it faithfully carried out; and, as we have before said, the history of the Suez Canal enterprise shows that a French Government is not likely to shrink from an obligation of that sort. The Commissioners will be Financial Residents, and the Governments who appoint them will be bound by the conditions of their existence to see that the functions assigned to the Commission are not overridden. This being so, the circumstances under which seven per cent. Bonds are not worth 60 in the market will be altered—to French vision, at any rate; for the Commissioners are to take over revenues to discharge the obligations of the whole debt. Moreover, it is idle to doubt the potency of political feeling in the matter, wonder at it as much as we may; though if we consider what enthusiasm was excited in lethargic England by the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, we need not be much surprised if a *contre coup* (and this is what the action of the French Government is understood to be) excites a like enthusiasm in France. Altogether it would be a serious mistake to view this transaction through British spectacles; a gross mistake to imagine that "no responsibility, pecuniary or otherwise, is assumed by the Government or Governments appointing Commissioners." If the English Government had joined the Commission, under every conceivable pretext that they meant to take no responsibility whatever, what would have been the cry? This: "Say what you like, protest as much as you please, you *do* take responsibility—how much you will find out when you are dragged into it." Now the French Government make no such protest; they have made themselves openly a party to the bargain; and political considerations of the most formidable character will keep them parties to it. At this moment—and this is declared by the *Times* Paris correspondent today—the very existence of the Government depends upon their averting a collapse in Egypt; which in France (no matter how insanely) is largely believed to be the hope and desire of the English Government and the explanation of their obstructive and do-nothing conduct.

MODERN MARRIAGE.

(New York Tribune.)

ONE or two incidents in last week's exchanges, which appear trivial enough to the casual reader, bear so directly upon a deep-rooted evil of our domestic life, that it is worth our while to examine into their causes and results. One is an account of the suicide of a young married woman, "the cause an unfortunate attachment;" the other the shooting of a gay young fellow by a girl to whom he had paid attention for some years, but whom he had lately deserted to marry a fairer and wealthier rival. The young lady was, of course, acquitted on the ground of insanity, and the man is in a fair way of recovery from his flesh wound. The local papers make haste to exculpate him from all blame "as no engagement existed between the parties." In neither of these cases was the attachment of a criminal nature; the women suffered in nothing but the matter of feeling, which is so intangible and weightless a thing in public esteem that only insanity can excuse the desperate deeds to which it drove them.

Here is precisely the point to which we wish to call attention. What is the worth of a woman's honourable affection? or has it any at all? The courts award a handsome sum in dollars and cents as the price of wounded feeling in a case of breach of promise; and that to the very women who by their coming before the public to set a price upon their hearts prove that they have neither feeling, sensitiveness, nor delicacy to injure. In American private life on the contrary, the pure affections of a young girl are the only possessions which by common consent are left totally unguarded, and which custom and every social law forbid shall be protected by any means whatever. A daughter is born, let us say, to parents of culture, and the highest social position; she is the centre of their hopes and plans; all their wealth and influence are brought to bear on the perfecting of her body and mind; no safeguard can be too vigilantly set to protect their treasure from any contamination of disease, impurity of thought, or vulgar manner. So far the course is rational and commendable. But from the day when she technically enters society, while she is guarded in other respects as carefully as before, any man is at liberty to gain her affections who chooses. Here is the result of that peculiar freedom of our American social system of which we are so apt to boast. The French demoiselle receives no attention from possible lovers unless in the presence of her mother or temporary guardian; the man who would begin a flirtation with an English girl of respectable family knows that he is passing the inspection of father, brothers, and most certainly the mother, who has been her nearest friend since birth. If his behaviour indicate that he is trifling, he may look for a sharp snubbing from the family and a prompt expulsion, and such punishment would be regarded as simply a proper protection and a matter of course.

The American girl, on the contrary, is left wholly to her own guardianship. She has half a dozen intimates among the young fellows of her set; she corresponds with them, accompanies them to concerts and the opera unchaperoned, and sometimes winds up the evening by a supper at a restaurant which ends in the small hours. They are not ostensibly lovers—they are friends, *bons camarades*. She finds the half-friendly, half-passionate intercourse more intoxicating than direct love-making. She opens the depths of her innocent heart to the vulgar prying eyes; the favoured intimate becomes an *habitue* of the house. In a few months, perhaps weeks, he knows more of the secret feelings, desires, aims of the girl, than her sister or brother, or the mother who bore her. He treats her personally with a liberty which is graduated by her individual character. But it is inevitably a liberty. The girl as inevitably ends by loving him; the more unworldly, the more pure she is, the more likely is she to mistake his course as honourable. In the meanwhile, the man has not the slightest idea of marrying her; a very small minority of young men are in a marrying mood in these hard times; he has just as little idea of dishonouring or even injuring her in public esteem, but he accepts the intimacy or friendship of a young girl as one of the good things which society offers him; he would be a dull fool if when lovely Thais is left to sit beside him he did not take the goods the gods provide him. Meanwhile American society rules that the father and mother of the girl shall remain perfectly passive. The man may be the most desirable or unsuitable husband for their daughter, but they have no right to interfere until he formally proposes. If they should "ask his intentions" according to the rational custom of our forefathers, the girl herself would be the first to rebel on the ground that she was made ridiculous, and that her "friend" was mistaken for her lover. When the friend betakes himself to fresh fields, the woman controls her disappointment as she can, and marries somebody for an establishment or a home; or, as in the present case, finds her pain too sharp to bear, and there is a murder or a suicide, and the usual chatter of insanity.

Now the mistake of which we complain is no sentimental grievance. The public are not likely to comprehend or weigh the bitterness of loss, the agony which dare not cry aloud of the deserted woman; but they can understand the fraud which she commits who brings to her husband and children worn-out affections, stale, hackneyed emotions; the dregs of the woman, in fact, whose real self was long ago given to half a dozen others. It is an actual partnership which has more to do with our prosperity than any other, and here we find the reason why one of the parties so often puts in fraudulent capital. There is not a fashionable circle, not a town or village, in which the records of our domestic life do not bear evidence of the debasing influence of this authorized universal custom of flirtation before marriage and Platonic friendship after. Here is the secret of indifference of wives and husbands, of their coolness of their children, of the reckless excitement by which they try to forget their bondage, and the divorce and adultery suits by which they end it.

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"That the Resolution passed at the Meeting held on the 11th day of October 1875, that a Dividend of Rs. 175 per share be declared and made payable on and after the 4th November next, be and the same is hereby rescinded."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
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By Order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
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